Cas	Cas e 6:04-cv-06337-DGL-JWF Document 213 Filed 09/29/	2008	Page 1 of 25		
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1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT				
2	WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK				
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6	6 Plaintiffs)	ш /			
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10	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS				
11	11 BEFORE THE HONORABLE DAVID G.	BEFORE THE HONORABLE DAVID G. LARIMER UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE			
12	ONTIED STATES DISTRICT CODGE				
13	· ·	DOLIN THOMAS & SOLOMON, LLP BY: PATRICK J. SOLOMON, ESO.			
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1 sorted out later on depending on whether we have 10 people opt-in 2 or 10 times 10 people. 3 So whoever wants a crack at it first. 4 MR. SCANLON: Your Honor -- go ahead. 5 MR. SOLOMON: Thank you, Your Honor. The issue that you 11:20AM raise as to whether now is the time to delve into the merits and 6 the scope and the exact identity of who receive notice has been 7 addressed by this Court in the Parks vs. Dick's Sporting Goods 8 9 matter in a decision from Judge Siragusa --10 THE COURT: Right. 11:21AM 11 MR. SOLOMON -- which was affirming a decision from 12 Magistrate Judge Feldman. 13 In there the Court said, you know, as to these issues, I 14 understand that defendant is raising certain defenses and the 11:21AM 15 question and the timeliness of that issue is do you reach it at the initial stage of certification or do you reach it at a later 16 17 time post discovery in response to a decertification motion from 18 the defendant. 19 And there the Court said, "I agree with Judge Feldman 2.0 that that is the appropriate time to deal with those specific 11:21AM 21 issues." THE COURT: And I think you have suggested that it's not 2.2 23 just that case from Brother Siragusa, there's other authority that

speaks to that as well. Not that Judge Siragusa's decision isn't

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usually enough for me, but --

11:21AM

1 MR. SOLOMON: That's right, Your Honor. In our papers we 2 do submit a number of cases suggesting that the defendant is basically raising merits, credibility, and temporal scope defenses 3 and that those issues are better left for post discovery. 4 5 I can go through the different cases --11:22AM THE COURT: No, I think we're not unfamiliar with them, 6 7 and I think they're in your papers, but how many opt-ins or 8 individuals have indicated their interest now? 9 I think at some point I made a note that some 60 managers had filed affidavits and that there were several dozen 10 11:22AM 11 that actually opted-in. 12 MR. SOLOMON: That's correct, there's approximately 60 13 shop managers who have opted-in, and we did submit eight 14 affirmations, including Ms. Rubery's. 11:22AM 15 THE COURT: What's your guesstimate as to how many more there might be? 60 sounds like a pretty good number, I mean. 16 17 MR. SOLOMON: Well, there's approximately 300 nationwide, 18 and turnover in the retail industry, you know, can range any 19 number. So depending on how many shop managers worked at each of 2.0 those shops, there could be anywhere from 300 to 700 shop 11:23AM 21 managers. And, of course, it would depend -- I haven't seen anything from the defendant yet on the list of employees, but it 2.2 23 would be in that number is my quess. 24 THE COURT: Any thoughts or response to --MR. SCANLON: Good morning, Your Honor. Let's start with 11:23AM 25

the number of opt-ins. As Your Honor remembers, because you wrote a decision about this, there actually were 58 opt-ins; two of them did not work in the relevant time period. So I believe we have the names of 56 relevant opt-ins, but that list came from a notice that was sent out by plaintiff's counsel. Your Honor wrote a decision on that.

So there's reason to believe that these were the best they could find out of the 300 shop managers nationwide because they had a list of the entire workforce during this relevant time period that they used to contact former shop managers, and out of that they got roughly 60.

Now, what's different about --

THE COURT: I guess I would say well, so what? In the sense how does that affect my decision as to whether or not to let them send out now a Court-approved notice?

MR. SCANLON: What I wanted to point out about the number of opt-ins, Your Honor, that is an example that everywhere you look in this case at the facts, we do know -- and this case has been going on for some time, so there have been facts that have been developed.

You see that from 50% to 80% of the putative class members will not qualify for overtime under your decision, that is to say on the decisive issue of whether they supervised two or more full-time employees.

We have submitted evidence to the Court and I'd like to

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go over that with Your Honor this morning because it's very easy
to see when you see it on paper, but take those 58 opt-ins, for
example, or 56, nearly half of them or more than half, depending
on whether you count their paid leave time or not, supervised more
than 80 hours per week more than 80% of the time.

Thus, under your decision as a matter of law, they would not qualify for overtime under that prong of the FLSA.

And this is something that's unique, Your Honor.

Mr. Solomon mentioned the *Parks* case. The *Parks* case was driven by the facts, as all of these cases are, because I can point to your own decision in which Your Honor said that these cases don't lend themselves to class actions to facts involving each shop manager and what their respective job duties was.

In this case on summary judgment you mentioned, even as to Rubery herself, there were many facts in dispute that would have to be decided by the fact finder and that would only be multiplied if you had 50 people in a class or whether you had 100 people in a class.

But going back to Parks, in that case, Your Honor, the judge found that the golf professional supervised nobody, certainly not the case with shop managers; the job description had no managerial or supervisory duties in it is whatsoever; the training program had no managerial training; and that there had been -- they had treated all of the golf professionals exactly the same in the whole -- in the whole company, which is not true here.

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There were shop managers in The Body Shop who were exempt in some and some were non-exempt. Even the action that the plaintiffs cite in this case where Ms. Rubery was changed to non-exempt only affected 30 or 40 people.

They looked at their shops individually, and the reason they did that was because she was in one of the smaller volume shops here in this area and they needed to cut back on the full-time employment because they weren't making their budget.

They had enough volume in the larger stores, but they didn't in the smaller stores. They look at those individually. When they cut back on the budget for subordinate employees, they decided they could no longer justify the overtime exemptions for those 30 or 40 stores and this is set forth in the complaint in this case.

And if you look at -- we've been before Judge Feldman recently, Your Honor, and he has told us to engage in discovery in the New York State class which involves managers in New York State. And the same expert we're using in this case has looked at those shop managers who were in New York and nearly 80% of those would not qualify under your standard.

The third source of this information, Your Honor -- and I would like to pass these up so you can look at them, you can look at them very quickly, they're simple -- the third source of information is that five stores sample study we did at Judge Feldman's suggestion in 2005, I believe it was, several

1 years ago, and we were having a difference of opinion on 2 discovery.

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He suggested, he said, Mr. Scanlon, why don't you do a sample study? Because he recognized the cost involved in looking at all the stores, so we randomly selected five stores and looked at the shop weeks. At that point there were no opt-ins.

We were looking at stores rather than individuals and it turned out, Your Honor, there were 680 shop weeks for that five stores, roughly 135 per store of weeks, and 89% of those there was more than 80 hours of subordinate time each week. So we have 89%, we have 79%, and we have the opt-ins around 50% of the time.

So the question I would put before Your Honor is there has never been a case in which a court has granted this collective action certification where the judge knew in advance that between half of the members of the class and perhaps as high as 80% of the class will not qualify under the Court standards for overtime; that's why they're not similarly situated.

THE COURT: I mean, I guess part of that argument hinges on, to some extent, whether the plaintiffs agreed with your assessment and what you said sounded like sort of the merits argument that maybe should be deferred.

But as you were talking, I also thought of this: If the Court does not certify this, how is it really going to change the lawsuit? You've already got a number of people involved. I mean, isn't it going to make the lawsuit easier to litigate? More

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          difficult?
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                     MR. SCANLON: It will make it more difficult, Your Honor,
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          and it's not that.
                     THE COURT: What if I certify or if I don't?
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11:30AM
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                     MR. SCANLON: Yes. If you do certify, it will make it
          more difficult and more expensive needlessly.
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                     And here's why I say needlessly: Because of the 60 that
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          we have in the case now, as I said, half of them will probably
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          fall out when you come back after the full discovery -- and this
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          is not disputed in terms of the facts and what these are from.
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                     MR. SOLOMON: This is disputed, Your Honor.
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                     MR. SCANLON: There's no dispute as to this.
                                                                   It's been
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           in the record for a long time.
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                     MR. SOLOMON: If I can point out this point?
                     THE COURT: One at a time here. Mr. Scanlon has the
11:30AM
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          floor.
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                     MR. SCANLON: And if -- if Your Honor was to allow
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          further notices to the entire class, the evidence suggests that
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          more than two-thirds of those recipients of the notice inviting
      2.0
           them to join this case will not qualify.
11:31AM
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                     So why should they be given an invitation to join the
           case if we have solid evidence to suggest that they won't qualify?
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                     In the Rite Aid case, Your Honor, which I think is in
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          our brief, says that a defendant is permitted to come forward on
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          this class action stage and offer evidence to show that they're
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          not similarly situated.
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                     So it's not inappropriate for The Body Shop to say, Your
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          Honor, they're not similarly situated for one very simple reason:
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          They're not going to qualify under your standard.
                     THE COURT: Well, aren't there two things? Number one,
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11:31AM
          there's a whole body of law where courts consider decertification
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          applications which suggest that certification was allowed
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          initially, and then things developed; and if they develop as you
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          suggest, then maybe that's the time to deal with this.
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                     The second point is are there any set of facts that the
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          Court might modify or alter the description of the class here? I
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          mean, nobody suggested that and maybe that's not something that's
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          in the cards, but --
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                     MR. SCANLON: Your Honor, we did suggest that in our
11:32AM
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                  It was not our first position, but we did suggest --
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                     THE COURT: I only read the first position. A little
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          light humor here.
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                     MR. SCANLON: Your Honor, as many briefs as have been
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          filed in this case, one could be forgiven for not remembering
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          every argument that both sides have been made.
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                     THE COURT: I've been kind of jammed with a trial, but go
          ahead.
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                     MR. SCANLON: I understand, Your Honor.
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                     Your Honor, one of the things that we -- an argument
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that we made -- and I do want to go back to this chart, but

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without prejudice to that argument, I would say that a fallback 1 2 position that The Body Shop offered in this case was as follows: And that was to only send the notice out to those individuals who 3 would have a chance of qualifying for overtime, and here's what I 4 In your opinion, you said if you have over 80 5 mean by that: hours more than 80 percent of the time, as a matter of law you 6 don't qualify. You said under 80%, you said it's up to the fact 7 finder, it has to go to trial. 8

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So if we sent notices out to those shop managers who supervised according to the records, the only records we have in the case maintained in a computer base by the company, that supervised less than 80 hours who would have a chance, go through discovery with them, and then come back and see how many of them would qualify, how many would not, that would at least avoid the -- it would avoid sending notices out to a lot of people, Your Honor, who I don't believe would ever qualify.

Now, the reason I said that's our secondary position is because they have only listed one class definition in this case from the beginning of this lawsuit. They have said people who have supervised less than two full-time employees, you have to have that characteristic to be in this class. They have never waived from that definition.

My understanding of the case law, Your Honor, and you certainly considered a lot of class actions in your years of experience, but typically the Court and the defendant do not

rewrite the plaintiff's class definition. If the class definition doesn't meet the legal standard, it's denied.

But having said that, I did want to point out that we do offer this secondary possibility of only sending out notices to those people who did, according to the record, supervise less than 80 hours and, therefore, the fact the jury would have to define -- decide in that case, the fact finder, whether or not that was two full-time employees.

Your Honor, if I could just hand up -- and Mr. Solomon has a copy of this, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Let me just -- this is brand-new. I don't know how the plaintiff feels about receipt of this at this stage.

MR. SCANLON: Your Honor --

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MR. SOLOMON: This is an amended -- excuse me. This was an amended affidavit that was handed to me just prior to your sitting on the bench. I've read earlier versions of it, but I haven't read this, which has some amendments.

MR. SCANLON: Your Honor, the first part of this, the first two charts in this affidavit are identical to charts that have been in the case -- for some time in this case.

The only change is that there were five opt-ins, Your Honor, out of the 60 who we do not have the correct name because they had either gotten married or divorced since the names we were provided by Mr. Solomon, we were able to get those names and we went back and added those statistics.

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                     MR. SOLOMON: Before -- I'm sorry, Mr. Scanlon.
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                     Before Mr. Scanlon gets into this, can I just raise one
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          point for the Court to consider? Which is basically this is the
          exact type of information that the defendant relied on in moving
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          for summary judgment and the Court said the information relied on
11:36AM
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          by Dr. Siskin is subject to a motion to compel before
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          Judge Feldman, and held that that, in any event, would raise
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          questions of fact going to the merits of plaintiff's claims.
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                     The judge granted -- Judge Feldman granted our motion to
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          compel, and since then we have not received the information
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          ordered by Judge Feldman as to the underlying data relied on by
          Dr. Siskin.
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                     So we would state that this information now is not
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          relevant, number one, because it's merit based.
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                     Number two, because we have never received the
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          underlying data we requested and that was ordered by
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          Judge Feldman.
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                     And, number three, that the amended document not be
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          considered because it was only handed to us at the beginning of
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          the argument.
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                     THE COURT: Is there any schedule or deadline for
          complying with Judge Feldman's directive relative to underlying --
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                     MR. SCANLON: Your Honor, there was no set deadline, but
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          three weeks ago -- and I have the letter right here -- I wrote to
          Mr. Solomon and I said, "We have the information, here's a
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          proposed confidentiality agreement to protect the confidential
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          information, please get back to me on that." And there was one
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          aspect of the data that Judge Feldman had said -- asked us to give
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          an estimate of the cost and provide that to Mr. Solomon.
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                     He has not responded to the letter three weeks ago; he
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          has not given me any feedback on the confidentiality order, and so
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          I have not provided the documents because it was clear that this
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          includes confidential information, but -- individual personnel,
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          their records and so forth, and he simply ignored the letter.
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                     So, I mean, I've got the letter right here dated
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          May 1st, Your Honor, to Mr. Solomon.
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                     MR. SOLOMON: That's exactly just a side issue.
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                     The main issue is there was a confidentiality agreement
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          that was exchanged at the beginning of the case that would have
11:38AM
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          addressed this, number one.
                     Number two, the order says that any expert analysis or
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          documents they intend to rely on in its opposition to the
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          collective action must be disclosed.
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                     It's not helpful for us to get it after the oral
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          argument or after any decision from the Court, regardless of the
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          date. As to the date, Mr. Scanlon said he could turn it over in
          30 days from the oral argument.
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                     THE COURT: Well, I guess the Court has a couple of
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          options. One, I could just not accept this affidavit, or I
          could -- amended affidavit or declaration; or I can give you,
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11:38AM

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1 Mr. Solomon, if you can work out the logistics of getting the 2 material directed to be produced by Judge Feldman, for you to 3 respond to this if you are so inclined. 4 MR. SOLOMON: I think our first argument is that, 5 Judge Larimer, that it's not relevant at any time and that's --11:39AM Mr. Scanlon had --6 THE COURT: Because it's merit based? 7 MR. SOLOMON: Number one, it's merit based. 8 9 Number two, it would go to Mr. Scanlon's request that 10 there be discovery had prior to the Court's ruling on this motion. 11:39AM 11 And that you already had issued an order that the motion 12 to compel be heard regardless, and that the motion for notice 13 proceed independently of that. And that is based in the law 14 that --11:39AM 15 THE COURT: So your request is what relative to this? 16 MR. SOLOMON: That, number one, that that recent amended 17 document not be addressed by the Court. 18 But even more important than that is that any merit 19 based argument based on the analysis that the people who have 2.0 opted-in is not relevant as to whether notice should go forward. 11:39AM 21 As you pointed out at the beginning, that the mere fact that the plaintiffs engaged in their protected right to advertise 2.2 and solicit opt-in plaintiffs has no impact on whether the Court 2.3 24 should issue notice. In fact, there's a decision of the Southern District 11:40AM 25

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          called Lynch vs. United Services Automobile Association.
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          is 491 F. Supp.2d 357, and the decision --
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                     THE COURT: Is that in your papers?
                    MR. SOLOMON: No, this is a decision that wasn't cited at
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          the time because I don't think the argument was raised.
11:40AM
                     But this is dated -- this predates our filing; it's
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          April 26th, 2007. And there's a short quote: Finally, informal
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          efforts by plaintiffs and their counsel to provide notice to
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          potential opt-ins through advertisement letters or other means are
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          not factors to be considered by courts when determining whether to
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          approve court-authorized notice.
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                     And so our, you know, the further extension of that
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          argument is defendant's argument here that these opt-ins, you
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          don't need to be thoroughly analyzed and have summary judgment
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          decided as to those people. In other words, whether they have
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          claims here or not. That's not appropriate at this time.
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                     THE COURT: Mr. Scanlon suggested that as an alternative
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          remedy, there might be some modification of the description here.
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          What's your take on that?
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                    MR. SOLOMON: That is a misstatement of our filings in
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          this case, the complaint, and also a misstatement of their defense
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          in the case so far.
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                     They have asserted that there's an exemption.
          that Ms. Rubery was misclassified. In order for them to meet that
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          burden, they need to show that her primary duty was of an
11:41AM
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1 executive nature and that she supervised two or more employees. 2 Looking first at our complaint, we define the class. 3 And it's interesting because they cite the exact language we use, and I guess there's a difference as to what it means, but our 4 language is the class is defined as employees who were served or 5 11:41AM permitted to work more than 40 hours in a week by defendant -- the 6 important part -- whose job duties included performing sales 7 functions. 8 9 That's the primary duty aspect. Our position has been 10 that she doesn't meet the primary duty test, number one. 11:42AM 11 Number two, while supervising fewer than two or more 12 employees. 13 At summary judgment the Court considered and found that 14 there were material questions of fact as to both prongs of the 11:42AM 15 employer's defense. 16 Likewise, our motion for notice views the exact same 17 language. We asked for notice to all current and former employees 18 of defendant whose job duties included performing sales functions 19 while supervising fewer than two full-time equivalent employees. 2.0 THE COURT: Well, there's no doubt that if I approve a 11:42AM 21 notice, I certainly can direct that the notice and the language I think appropriate should be utilized? 2.2 23 MR. SOLOMON: That's correct, Your Honor. 24 request had been that the -- that that notice goes out to people 25 who are similarly situated to Ms. Rubery. 11:43AM

1 And at the time that we're alleging that The Body Shop 2 violated the FLSA with respect to Ms. Rubery was prior to the time that she was reclassified. That is, when she was working as a 3 4 shop manager and was being paid on a salary exempt basis by the defendant. 5 11:43AM THE COURT: You mean when everybody was reclassified 6 7 or --MR. SOLOMON: There was in July of 2003 a number -- I 8 9 don't have access to that yet -- of shop managers that were 10 reclassified from exempt to non-exempt. Ms. Rubery was one of 11:43AM 11 those employees. 12 THE COURT: All right. It wasn't an across-the-board 13 thing? 14 MR. SOLOMON: That's correct. But the affidavits that we 11:43AM 15 submitted, affirmations in support for our motion for notice are 16 from half people who were not reclassified and who remained as 17 shop managers on a exempt basis; as well as an additional half 18 people who were reclassified. Their job duties remained the same 19 prior and after the reclassification. 2.0 They both allege in their affirmations they supervised 11:44AM 21 fewer than 40 employees, and that their primary duties were not 2.2 management, but were the same duties as all the other hourly shop 23 employees. 24 MR. SCANLON: Your Honor, may I respond to some of this? THE COURT: Well, let me -- I'm going to suggest, since 11:44AM 25

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this case has been well-briefed and I'm not unfamiliar with the
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          entire case, and in the interest of the shortness of life, I'm
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          going to ask you to conclude. And, I guess, Mr. Scanlon, I'll let
          you go first and just see if you can hit --
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                     MR. SCANLON: I'd like to --
11:44AM
                     THE COURT: -- a couple minutes here, and then I'll give
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          Mr. Solomon a chance to respond and we'll --
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                     MR. SCANLON: Your Honor, what I just handed you in the
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          prior affidavit by this expert, which the current one amends it,
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          was from 2007. Certainly can't be any complaint about that in
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          terms of timeliness.
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                     And if Your Honor would look at that, the chart on that,
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          what it shows are all of the people and the percentage of time
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          that they supervised more than 80 hours per week of the opt-ins.
11:45AM
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                     THE COURT: Okay.
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                     MR. SCANLON: If you look at chart number 1, for example,
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          it shows 20 individuals of the opt-ins and it shows the percentage
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          of time that they supervised more than 80 hours per week.
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                     The first five or six or -- 100% of the time, going down
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          to 80% under your decision, all those opt-ins would fail to
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          qualify for overtime.
                     If you look at chart 2 --
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                     THE COURT: But just -- I mean, not to -- I just get the
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          sense that Mr. Solomon may not concur in all of this.
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          words, there may be some dispute as to whether Ms. Hale or
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Ms. Mahan or Ms. Cruz did and worked the kind of hours and under 1 2 the circumstances you suggest here. 3 MR. SCANLON: Your Honor, virtually everything in this 4 case has been disputed by the plaintiff that the company has 5 offered. That doesn't mean it's not compelling evidence. 11:46AM Mr. Solomon has disputed that he got notice of this 6 7 information, and I also handed you a letter dated May 1st, Your Honor, that he has not responded to. 8 9 I do not appreciate opposing counsel saying it's unfair that he doesn't have certain information when he's had a letter 10 11:46AM 11 with an offer to provide the information for three weeks and 12 hasn't even found it within himself to reply. THE COURT: I understand your point. All right, let's 13 14 conclude your presentation, Mr. Scanlon, and then we'll give 11:47AM 15 Mr. Solomon the last word since he's the applicant here. 16 MR. SCANLON: Your Honor, what the plaintiffs are 17 attempting to do in this case is to send out a notice to the 18 entire country of shop managers. 19 We have pointed out problems specifically with the 2.0 notice itself. What we've been dealing with today are whether any 11:47AM 21 notice should go out at this point. That notice would go to hundreds of former shop managers at their last known address that 2.2 23 worked for The Body Shop. 24 And because of information that has been developed in 11:47AM 25 the course of the summary judgment motion and the other

dispositive motions in this case, we have a factual record here. 1

2 Unlike most cases that Your Honor has considered and other judges

have considered, when the issue of certification has arisen, this

isn't in the first six months or the first 12 months of the case; 4

this is -- this case has been going on for five years, or four and

a half years. 6

> And we have a record in this case, Your Honor, and what the record shows -- and this has been very difficult for The Body Shop to produce this very expensive -- we dealt with Judge Feldman about this. We've offered to produce this to the plaintiff as soon as he agrees to an appropriate confidentiality order.

> What that record shows, if those notices go out to shop managers throughout the country, it is going to be a notice that is far too broad because from 50% to 75% of those shop managers we know from their official records in The Body Shop supervised two or more people 90 or 100% of the time. That is what this chart shows, and that's what the other evidence shows.

> So this is a company in which certain shop members, Your Honor, may not have supervised as many as 80 hours per week and that will go to the jury to determine whether or not that was -that qualifies under the statute.

> But we know that many, if not most of the shop members in this company, supervise well towards 100% of the time, they had more than 80 hours per week. And, therefore, we are going to be spending money and sending out notices to a lot of people who

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And what Mr. Solomon's record in this case shows is that he has been focusing on part of the case, not the whole case. He said in his initial motion that he thought the liability was in the smaller shops or the smaller volume shops, and you can see that in the pleadings in this case.

And he talks about the second prong, Your Honor, on primary duty. There is not one mention in the original motion for certification filed by Mr. Solomon. That issue is not mentioned once.

And Your Honor can look through that motion that was filed initially in 2005. He mentions the issue, the decisive issue, being whether or not you supervise two or more employees and he says the class definition can only be those people who engaged in sales duties while supervising less than two full-time employees. Therefore, it's definitional.

And what we are saying is we accept that definition on its face, and we have shown that it's far too broad because many people won't qualify under that standard.

THE COURT: All right, thank you.

Mr. Solomon, conclude.

MR. SOLOMON: Thank you, Your Honor. This Court has already rejected any efforts to consider the application for notice as a stage 2 motion. In other words, the Court has said in this case and in others that to consider any discovery prior to

1 the motion for notice is not appropriate.

It was basically raised in the summary judgment issue,
and we would continue to assert that it is not appropriate to
engage in a stage 2 certification today prior to there being any
discovery.

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As to whether we've raised both prongs of the exemption, in our first papers I'll point to point one on page 1 of our motion, which says requiring the issuance of an expedited notice to all current and former employees whose job duties, including performing sales functions while supervising fewer than two employees.

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11:51AM

Clearly we did argue that the primary duty at issue, and defendant has used that as an affirmative defense, and that's the scope of the people who should receive notice.

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The scope of people who should receive notice -- I want to return to that quickly and I'll sum up -- and that is any shop manager who worked at The Body Shop in the time period that Ms. Rubery was a shop manager is the scope of what we're looking at. Those are shop managers who are similarly situated to her.

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The temporal proximity would continue beyond even her reclassification. And as other court cases, court decisions in the Second Circuit have held, is that to try and limit the scope in time or as to some definition set by defendant is not appropriate.

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And that you can look at the Anglada vs. Linens 'N

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          Things decision, it's a May 29, 2007 Westlaw cite, which is 2007
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          Westlaw 1552511. And just quickly to paraphrase, basically it
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          says that stage 1 is not the time to undertake an argument against
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          inclusion of certain class members. And, additionally, it's
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          prudent to certify a broader class of the temporal scope of the
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          plaintiffs.
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                     And the appropriate time for the Court to decide, well,
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          did we have too many people in our net, then we can appropriately
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          decide that, then the defendant would have -- as the plaintiffs
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          would -- discovery to decide are these people who are appropriate
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          to this class or not?
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                     Therefore, we would suggest that the notice should issue
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          as per our request in the notice and that it include all shop
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          managers as well prior and after her reclassification.
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                     And another cite I would just quickly like to give to
          the Court is -- which is cited in our papers, it's the Realite vs.
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          Ark decision, and there the Court said that basically the
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          admission as to the reclass of some employees is a primary --
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          evidence of a primary finding that others may similarly have been
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          subject to violations and are entitled to notice .
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                     Thank you, Your Honor.
                     THE COURT: All right, thank you both. Interesting case;
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          as always, well-argued. I don't know if either of you were
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          intending to order the transcript of the argument?
                    MR. SOLOMON: We usually do. I don't think we need it
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          immediately if the Court is busy with the trial, the criminal
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          trial, but we would request a copy of the transcript.
                     THE COURT: Well, make your arrangements with Ms. Macri;
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          it might assist the Court, but -- so I'll assume one or more of
          you may order it, and I'll reserve, get you a decision as quickly
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                      I know this has been pending a bit, and we'll turn to
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          as I can.
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          it as soon as we can.
                     MR. SOLOMON: Thank you, Your Honor. I have the cases I
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          cited as well. I can hand those to you now if it will be helpful
          to the Court?
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                     THE COURT: Well, if they're in your papers, I don't need
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           them.
                 If they're not --
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                     MR. SOLOMON: There may have been one or two that were
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          not cited.
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                     THE COURT: You can leave them with Ms. Rand.
                     MR. SOLOMON:
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                                   Thank you, Your Honor.
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                                   Thank you, Your Honor.
                     MR. SCANLON:
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                     (WHEREUPON, the proceedings adjourned at 11:54 a.m.)
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                                 CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
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                I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript of the
          record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter.
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           /s Christi A. Macri
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           Christi A. Macri, FAPR-RMR-CRR-CRI
           Official Court Reporter
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